It Will Also Withstand an Enormous Ex-plosion Pressure-A Section of it Pingged at Both Ends Experimented With,

Many army and navy officers think that John tically settled the heavy ordnance question by inventing his segmental tube wire gun. He has been working on this instrument of dea year that he has been able to bring it, as he

thinks, to perfection.

The Brown gun is essentially a wire gun An inner tube, made up of numerous steel segments, is wound with steel wire at a tension of 150,000 pounds to the square inch. This so compresses the segments that no possible powder pressure will open the inner surface of the tube. In winding the wire a tension regulator is employed, by means of which the tension at which the wire is wound is brought to one-tenth of an ounce of uniformity throughout the entire mass. To protect the wire from the missiles of rapid-firing guns, a cast-steel jacker encases the wire-wound tube, and to ly, the completed gun is bored out to receive a lining tube. This tube, however, is inserted only to protect the core.

Two sizes of the Brown gun have already

been designed—the five-inch and the ten-inch was tested at Fort Wadsworth yesterday. Among the army and navy officers who saw First Lieutenant Whistler of the Fifth Artillery carry on the experiments were Lieut. C. G. Treat, aide to Gen. O. O. Howard; Lieut. R. H. Patterson, Lieut. Wheeler of the Ordnance Department, Col. Richard Loder, Capt. E. R. Russell, Capt. H. W. Hubbell, and Major J. W.

McMurray. Inventor Brown was present. The section tested was a cylinder, 20 inches long. At each end a steel cap had been sunk around the segment arc. and into this was

screwed a breech plug. Pressure gauges were screwed into the inner face of one of the breech plugs, and by these the pressure was measured and recorded yesterday, the primary object show that the Brown without strain to greatany other high-power greater energy and vetofore been possible The ordinary pre-sure of the high-nower gun pounds per squarel nch. At a private test of the Brown cylinder, held in Reading a few days ago, the following records of pressure were successively secured. powder charges being placed in the vacant place between the breach plugs and the only means of escape for the smoke and gases being through a minute vent hole: With

LONGITUDINAL SECTION. One pound and eight A-Jacket B-Steel wire ounces of Dupont's rapping. C-Sectional spherohexagonal powleet tide. D-Steel wear der. 18,200 pounds to the square inch; with one pound and 12 ounces. 24.520 pounds to the square inch: with two pounds, 29.760 pounds to the square inch: with two pounds and eight ounces, 38.530 pounds to the square inch: with three pounds, 54.500 pounds to the square inch. and with three pounds and four ounces the enormous pressure of 57.220 pounds to the square inch. After the last discharge the breech plug unscrewed with as much case as it did before the first fire, and the test was reported a brilliant success.

Yesterday's official test wasn't so successful as the trivate one, viewed from one standpoint. Nevertheless the strenth of the cylinder was demonstrated. It was the intention to begin with two pound charges yesterday, and to increase them by pound stages to five. The jumps were two large, however, and only two discharges were made. When the three-pound charge was touched off the lining tube cracked and the breech plugs were found soldered to the cylinder, the



were found soldered to the cylinder, the screw threads being completely melted, An effort was made to get the plugs out, but no amount of sledge tham mering could budge them. The cylinder will have to be brought to the city and the plugs bored out. Until then the pressure obtained by this charge can't be learned. Inventor Brown thinks that it will exceed 60,000 to the square inch.

will have to be brought to the city and the plugs byred out. Until then the pressure obtained by this charge can't be learned. Inventor Brown thinks that it will exceed 60,000 to the square inch.

The experiments were made on the grounds reserved for that purpose. Shorily after 2 o'clook Lieut. Whister dumped the two-pound charge of powder into the cylinder for the first experiment. The powder was in the form of pellets, and there were thirty-two of them light ounces of loose powder was then spread on a small piece of paper and laid on top of these pellets, and the breach plug was then screwed in. An electric wire entered the cylinder and connected with since within through a hole an eighth of an inch in diameter. This was the only opening in the cylinder. The crowd was chased back several hundred feet, and then the Lieutenant pressed his electric button. There was a loud report and a tiny tongue of flame shot out of the little hole enveloped in smoke. There was a rush for the evilinder to see how it fared. It was as sound as over. The plug was unacrewed and the pressure measure laken out. It showed a pressure of 41.500 pounds to the square inch. This is a higher prossure than has ever been attained in a cast gun, it is said.

After the cylinder had been cleaned orty-eight powder relicts, aggregating three pounds, were put in it, together with an ounce of loose powder. This time the report was nuch louder, and fire and smoke issued flercely from the cylinder. When they tried to loosen the breech plug with their hands they couldn't. Then a couple of sturdy soldlers were set to hammering it with sledges, but this did no good either. From an exterior examination it was decided that the lining tube had split, allowing the gas to get back of it and force it in, and at the same line molt the threads of the breech plugs and solder them to the cylinder. The lining tube is mare of stoel, and is only half an inch thick, consequently it can't be expected to the sylinder the test up to five pounds wherein I think we have b

yearly. This gun can be completed in one-third of the time that it takes to build a Krupp gun.

"We calculate that it can be fired at least a thousand times before any part of it gives out. Built-up gens like the Armstrong and Krupp guns cannot as a rule be fired more than sevents times. Besides our gun can be fired ten times an hour, while the other big guns can with safety be fired only a very limited number of times in the same time. The greater pressure we are able to obtain insures greatly increased velocity. As a consequence we can use shorter guns on shipboard without decrease of energy, while by our system guns can be made of any longth desired. For use in the field, we can make guns that will be hight without loss of strength. For siege and desence we can build strong and powerful guns, whose energy and range will be procted than have ever been obtainable in the past. For wintever value and merit our gun may possess, said Mr. Erown in conclusion. I claim only a cortion of the honor. First hondenant whister of the Fifth United States A tillery has been of invaluable assistance to me in the tests and experiments of the last flue years, and without the cooperation of se scholarly an artiflerist the results arrived at would have been innecabled.

The proposed five-inch gun will be 44 eati-bres long 115 feet 4 inches over all, and will

weigh about 3% long tons. It will take thirty pounds of powder for a charge and sixty pounds of shot for a load. Besides this one and the ten-inch gun, Invenior Brown has plans for a fifteen-inch gun which is to throw a bail fifteen miles, and with such force at a small distance as to pierce a wrought-iron wall thirty-five inches thick.

He expects to have his five-inch gun, which he is working on now, completed by June.

TRAINS STALLED IN THE TUNNEL Result of Adopting the Suggestions of the

The New York Central Railroad is carrying out as fast as it can the suggestions made by the State Railroad Commissioners for the operation of the Fourth avenue tunnel, but the commuters do not take kindly to it. It makes a difference of from ten to twenty miautes each way to them. This is partly the result of reducing the speed to fifteen miles an hour, where the trains used to whize through the tunnel at tnirty or forty miles. Trains used to make the run from the Grand Central Station to Mott Haven in seven minutes, where they now take twelve to fifteen. Four minutes is allowed for the tunnel proper between Seventy-second street and Ninety-eighth street.

On the first day of the change some of the passengers thought that something must be the matter, so slowly did the trains creep along. They went out on the platforms and asked the brakemen, who explained that the steam was probably low. While they were jorging along they could see a train coming up in the black below. As soon as they were out of the tunnel the trains shot ahead at three times the speed, showing that the steam was all

the tunnel the trains shot abend at three times the spord, showing that the steam was all right.

In the busy hours of the day trains frequentify atteiched the entire length of the tunnel, waiting for the first one to crawl out at the rate of fitteen miles an hour, as recommonded by the Railroad Commissioners. Many complaints have come in to the officials, but they don't mind it. They rather enjoy seeing the State run the road.

Another recommendation which will be carried out at soon as practicable is that of lighting the tunnel by incandescent electric lights. The contract has been let for innumerable lights. General Manager Platt of the Grand Central Raillights and the trainment to stop the trains to suit themselves whenever they hear audible danger signals. They were to do this by pulling the conductors valve. The trainment were loud in their complaint against this order, and the engineers felt that their ability was reflected on. The substitute that Mr. Platt made is new, as far as flagmen's duties are concerned. The big going at the home signal remains, and it is supposed to ring when a train passes the signal at danger. As a special precaution Mr. Platt has placed a flagman at each of the three home signal is tunned to anger. He takes it off when a clear signal is given to let a train pass. There are flagmen in the side tunnels as well as the main tunnel, twelve me in all, who are on duty for twelve hours of the day. They have a relief at night. These men are supposed to see whether the goings are in order besides looking after the These men are supposed to see whether the gongs are in order besides looking after the torpedoes,

WRIGHT'S FOLKS HEARD FROM.

They Retain a New York Law Firm to De

A man who represented himself as Lawye Taylor of the firm of Seward, Dacosta & Guthrie visited Tottenville, Staten Island, yesterday and looked at the clothing taken from the Lody of murdered Carl E. Ruttinger. He compared two handkerchiefs which he had with him with the handkerchief which had been found stuffed down Ruttinger's throat. They were of the same quality, and the initial letters, "W. W.," were the same. The hand-kerchiefs the man had, he said, were two that had been sent by William Wright's family to Lawyer Seward, who has been retained to deout whether he is dead. From Tottenville the man went to the Stapleton Morgue to look at the clothing of the Astor House suicide. District Attorney Fitzgerald, however, had the clothing of the Astor House suicide. District Attorney Fitzgerald, however, had the clothing, and he went to the District Attorney's house in Tower Hill. He made a list of all the things and went away. He was very uncommunicative, and would not express any opinion about the possibility or probability of the suicide being Wright.

At the office of Seward, Dacosta & Guthrie, in Nassau street, Mr. Guthrie said that all he could make public about the case was that his firm had been retained and were making certain investigations, the result of which would be cabled to London, and the questin of identity would be settled. A Sun reporter met Mr. Taylor himself later. Mr. Taylor denied that he had been on Staten Island at all. He would say nothing more about the case. The man who was at Staten Island was probably a representative of the firm.

More testimony came to the office of The Sun yesterday that such persons as Edgars existed, and that the Astor House suicide was George H. Edgar, A Mr. Farnum of Brooklyn called and said he had known the Edgars, and that Uncie James Edgar was in New York when George H. Edgar killed himself. Uncie Edgar is now in Montreal, he said.

Judge Barrett Thinks One of Them Might be Around on Saturday.

Judge Barrett took occasion yesterday to express his disapproval of presenting bail bonds to Justices of the Supreme Court when they should properly go to the General Sessions Judges. Charles Steckler applied for the reease of Morton M. Aronson on ball. Aronson was held under a charge of petit inzeny. The Judge inquired why the ball had not been offered in General Sessions. Mr. Steckler explained that there were no Judges in that court yesterday, and that, as Aronson was ill, he wanted to get him out.

"There are four Judges there," raid Judge Barrett," who complain about not having enough work to do. It is very singular that with so many Judges there we should be troubled with their business here,"

He accepted the ball.

A Deputy Recorder of Deeds Who Didn't

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., March 27.-Jerome Fackenthall of Doylestown, who served for the past three years as deputy recorder of deeds for Bucks county, was arrested resterday for embezzlement and larceny and held in \$1,000 bail to answer the charge at the May term of court. Capt. I. Cadwallader, the Recorder under whom Fackenthall served, lodged the information. The Recorder awears that shortly before his term of office exrited on Jan. 1, 1891, he discovered that his deputy had been appropriating money to his own use that had been pid into the office for recording of deeds and other instruments. It was also discovered that deeds that had been let for record were missing and had never been placed upon the records. About two weeks are, during an investigation, some of the missing deeds were found in Fackenthall's possession. People in all parts of Buck's county who have had business with the office during the past three years are now anxious to have the records examined to see whether deeds and other papers have been disposed of properly. whom Fackenthall served, lodged the informadisposed of properly.

Not the State Seal of Connecticut. PROVIDENCE, March 28.—Upon the report made by Attorney-General Zeiba O. Slocum, who examined the papers, Gov. Davis has re-fused to allow the extradition of Thomas Garnots, wanted in Connecticut for embezzlement, forgery, and jail breaking. Attorney-General forgery, and jail breaking. Attorney-General Slocum found that the seal upon acting Governor Bulkeley's requisition was not the State seal of Connecticut, but mayely the sign mac unit of his private secretary. He also found that, contrary to the assertion in the requisition, Deputy Sheriff Stoley of Brooklyn, Conn., who his here after the prisoner, does have a personal interest in the proceedings, inasmuod as Garnett escaped from the jail in Windham caunty, over which Sibley is jailer. Garnett was arraigned in the Eighth District Court this morning, charged with breaking jail in Brooklyn, Conn., and was remanded to await proper requisition papers from Connecticut.

Locomotive and Thirty-two Cars Roll Down

an Embankment. ASHLAND, Pa., March 28.-While a freight train on the Philadelphia and Reading Rail-road was ascending the grade from Locust Summit station last night the locomotive jumped the track near Barry station and rolled jumped the track near Burry station and rolled down the embankment, carrying with it thirty-two freight cars. Engineer Andrew Walker and Fireman John Oches, also Frank Myers, a passenger engineer, who was riding to his liome at Tamaqua were instantly kilied. Conductor William E. Hoffs and Brakenien Lewis Cockert and Jacob Yenancer were very seriously injured, the fermer perhaps fatally. The cause of the wreck is attributed to the spreading of the rails.

The San Francisco Going Down to Chill, SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The United States ernisor San Francisco is expected to leave Male Island Navy Yer? next Tuesday and come to this city. She fa ender orders to join the Pensacola at Valparaiso. TO AVOID A RECEIVERSHIP.

Comptroller Lacey Suggests Two Methods for the Washington Sank.

No further efforts to reorganize the Washington National Bank will be made until Vice-President Dodge returns from Tacoma. He is expected on Wednesday. The United States Grand Jury assembles to-morrow, and the directors will have a consultation with United States District Attorney Mitchell to-morrow morning. The stockholders of the bank will assemble at the bank to hear a report on its condition and be in readiness to announce their determination on the arrival of Gen. Dodge. WASHINGTON, March 28 .- Mr. Lacey, Comp-

Washington, March 28.—Mr. Lacey, Comptroller of the Currency, received to-day the official report of National Bank Examiner Hepburn in regard to the Washington National Bank of New York, recently closed, but refused to disclose its contents. He has, however, addressed acommunication to Mr. Hepburn, suggesting that only two courses are open if a receivership is to be avoided.

In the first place, the Comptroller can lovy an assessment of 30 per cent, upon the capital stock, which would redulore the assets of the bank by \$150,000 cash. This could be done, however, only in case the directors and larger stockholders would agree to advance for shareholders not prepared for immediate payment, so that the whole amount might be paid in without delay, those advancing the sums waiting for reimbursements until all the shareholders had paid their assessment.

In case this amount was paid in, the Comptroller says, he would be immediately available. He says this course is preferred for the reason that the assets will be worth from ten to twenty per cent. more if the bank should resume than if it is closed by receivership or liquidation.

In case rosumption is found to be impracticable. He Comptroller suggests that \$357,000 in addition to the immediately available assets already in hand would enable the bank to pay its creditors promptly in full, whereupon they could vote to go into voluntary liquidation, and close the affairs of the bank thomselves.

This \$357,000 the Comptroller suggests, might be raised upon pledge of the loans and discounts of the bank supplemented, if necessary, by the personal guarantee of the loans and should respect to a comptroller augusts.

shareholders.
The second plan the Comptroller savs would be much more expeditious and somewhat more economical than a receivership. He says he is in hopes that one or the other of these plans may be adopted, otherwise it will be his duty to appoint a receiver and close the bank up the usual way.

GOT MR. KELLOGG'S DRESS SUIT. In Its Pince He Left Mr. Kellogg a Satchelful of Kindling Wood,

A dapper young man in black clothes and a ilk hat called last Wednesday afternoon at Miss Balves's boarding house, 57 Concord street, Brooklyn, and after looking over the house engaged a room. Miss Baives usually requires references from all who take board with her, but this young man was so excep-tionally dapper that she did not ask him for any. He went away for an hour and returned with a satchel. Miss Balves was down stairs. He rambled about in the house, for all the rooms were unlocked, and eventually brought up in the chamber of Mr. Henry E. Kellogg, where he unloaded in a bureau drawer the kindling wood and rags that filled his satchel and took in a load of Mr. Kellogg's garments.

The satchel was capacious enough for Mr. Kellogg's dress suit, overcoat, and two business suits all his cravata, and nearly all of his collars. Then he left. When Mr. Kellogg prepared to make his toilet for dinner he pilled out a drawer full of kindling wood. When he thrust his band into the next drawer for a necktie he grasped a handful of woollen rags. He and a detective are after the young man. rooms were unlocked, and eventually brought

RESPECTABLE, ONLY SHE DRANK. Bessie Kumpp, Who Has Two Daughters

In a rosewood coffin in the parlor of the Door of Hope at 102 East Sixty-first street lies the body of Bessie Knapp, a widow. She came to the Fruit and Flower Mission one day, fivo weeks ago, hungry and penniless. They brought her to the "Door," where, although they do not usually take other than fallen women, her misery won the sympathy of the matron, Miss Anderson, "I believe she was a respectable woman, only she drank," said Miss Anderson yeaterday. "We took her in, wishing to do as we would be done by. She was with us for five weeks. Last Thursday she was taken sick, and on Wednesday night she died of pneumonia. All that we know about her is that she was a professional nurse and had been in several hospitals and private families. Drink ruined her. Somewhere in the city she has two daughters. Her brother is also living. We are doing all that we can to find them, and I feel confident that we will be successful."

The dead woman looks as though she might have been 40 years old. She will be buried on Tuesday, if the body is not claimed before. they do not usually take other than fallen

KNOWN BY THEIR TICKS.

Character Reading Through Many Miles of Intervening Wire.

The telegraph operators of this city are noted the world over as experts. Not only are they masters of their art as a class, but many of them have developed the wonderful faculty of reading character by the sharp ticks that emanate from the little brass instruments. For instance, any old-time ouerator who ranks as a lirst-rater can tell by the tick of the machine in Philadelphia what manner of man is at the other end of the wire, no matter whother he be in Chicago, New York, or any other distant city. Just as bank cashlers recognize the signatures of old one omers, so detegraphers dentify iriends by their "sending" or writing. From the Philadelphia Record. office distant city. Just as bank enshiers recognize the signatures of old ensomers, so do telegraphers dentify friends by their "senting" or writing.

The fust, icrky sender who stops every few minutes to tighten this sorew or loosen that spring or to task with his desk mate, easily tells the receiver that he is a nervous, irresponsible young man of little experience and less judgment: he warms the receiver to be on constant watch for errors for which he will shirk any responsibility. Without having definite reason to say so, the receiver will not he state to assert that such a sender would lie himself out of any difficulty that might arise. The fearless, manly telegrapher is the man who sends even, well-spaced Morse, tast, of course, but steady withal, and sends "all the time." This man seldom has "cases." He fineresses the receiver at once that he is invariably correct. He never stops for had comy, because he always reads a message ahead of the one he is sending, and returns any he cannot decipher to the clerks before starting it. This sort of man has a friend in every office. All the students and operators in way stations know him. They recognize his sending and appeal to him as would a child to an eider brother. This man's character is well known to every one with whom he works.

The sneak is quickly discovered and promptly "roasted" He sends slewly, and with an aggravating drag. He never swears on the wire, which, by the way, is certain to be rewarded by dismissal if reported, although a majority of operators are more or less profune. While this man may not have been in the business at the time of any strike, he is certain to be called a "scab" by all the out-of-town men with whom he has frequent spats.

Practical jokers and witty men are generally indifferent operators, but usually have a reputation, reaching from San Francisco to Boston, which always secures them work at good salaries. Their characteristics are devoted by the which always secures them work at good salaries. Their characteristics are denoted by the small amount of business they handle, notwithstanding the fact that they seem to work every minute. They make all series of blunders and worry the receiver sick depending upon their good humor and new stories to square matters. Dude operators, like their funny brothron,

matters.

Dude operators, like their funny brethron, are poor artists, but they are not fortonate in the way of acquiring "reputations." They never need tell the receiver that they love dress and think of little else. Their frequent stops and silly chatter between messages tell it for them. After six months working with an operator of this sort the need to the second stops and silly chatter between messages tell it for them. After six months working with an operator of this sort the need to the second stops and silly chatter between messages tell it for them, after six months working with an operator of this sort the need to see the second stops and the second from the stops and the second from the second from the second from the other by bits of information regarding other cites dropped from day to day by the tramps. They tell their story when they correct errors discovered in the addresses of messages relayed from one city to another, and by suggesting some word to take the place of one badly written by some new-paper man whose copy they have "landled."

Lady operators are identified by the lightness of their sending, few of them being able to work on long-distance wires. On this account "Clara" is a favorite name for light senders of either sex, and their character as well as their sex is revealed by their constant anxiety and ever-faithfulness, as well as by their disposition to talk.

Few people understand why telegraphers use so much and such a variety of sling. This is easily accounted for. The men in New York and ban Francisco communicate all the intest phrases to Chiosgo, from which point Galveston, Denver, New Orleans, and Ogden receive the "new talk," and the forces at Philadelphia. Pittsburgh, litchmond, and Boston acquire their stock from New York. In this way a bright saying heard by an operator in New York is repeated the world over the same day, as the cable operators are quite as singly as the rest of the erait.

Fifty-Ride Family Commutation Tickets Are now sold at all commutations stations on the New York tentral Good for twelve months. Very low DOC MIDDLETON'S CAPTURE.

Events in the Career of a Gentlemanly Ont-law Who Preferred to Work Alone,

From the Omaha World-Herald.
ASBFORD, Neb., March 15.—Among the earliest inhabitants of this region was "Doe" Middleton, whose life would make volumes of interesting reading. Doe came here, not for

Bulbs for Potting.

From the Detroit Free-Press. A woman who was passing a grocery store on Cadillac square picked up a sprouting bulb and inquired:
"How much?"
"Two cents. ma'am."
"Why, how cheap! Do you plant it in a pot?"
"Yas'm."

"Why, how cheap! Do you plant it in a post"
Yes, m."
"Yes, m."
"Will it bloom by Easter?"
"It will then, or never."
"It will then, or never."
"In a week she came back in a rage, bringing a bulky-looking object wrapped in a paper.
"You said to plant it in a pot." she began as soon as she tackled the grocer.
"You must be tackled the grocer.
"Se'm, the dinner pot."
"Said it would bloom at Easter."
"It it ever did. I qualified! ma'am."
"You sen it to me for a "You sen it to me for a "Onion, ma'am. That's just what it is."

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CarlHSchultz's

CARLSBAD SPRUDEL, DOUBLE CARLSBAD, QUADRUPLE CARLSBAD. CARLSBAD WITH LITHIA.

By diming Double and Quadruple Carlsbad with one olume of hot water, warm Effervescent Sprudel and ouble Sprudel are obtained, thus obvisting the use of ncellable saits, whether crystallized, pulverized, or in Carishad being an acknowledged remedy in certain forms of Gout, the importance of Carishad with Lithia cannot be overestimated.
THE COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF EACH WATER IS ON THE BOTTLE, AND THE WATERS ARE GUAR-ANTEED TO AGREE WITH THESE ANALYSES.
Address orders: 450 to 440 1st av., 2. 2.

CUT HIS SWEETHEART'S THROAT. A Girl of 23 Murdered in Cold Blood Be-cause She Walked Out with a Rival.

From the Melbourne Arous.
Fuller information as to the murder of Stella. Louisa Marks, at Clifton Hill, on Sunday, at midnight, shows that the murder was premedi taied in its character, as it was certainly cold-

STATE AND PARTICLES AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTIC

GRE OF UNCLE SAM'S MARINES

A STORY THAT COMES PROM THE EROUKLYN NAVY TARD,

John Mariarty, Who is Stationed on the Receiving Ship Vermont, Says that Re Rad the Warst Case of Catarrh its Ever Read Of, and Re Told a Reporter that Deciers McCoy, Wildman, and Blate Completely Cured 17im.

There is a m.an over at the Brooklyn Navy Yard whe tells a most wenderful story. He is John Morierry, one of the merices stationed on board the receiving ship vermon, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He saw the coal Coffer styles the Vermont less week, when the schoener store as hole through the old ships side. Frivate Morierry has been in Uncle samp service for more than twenty years. A reporter saw Mr. Morierry at the many yard, and thus is what he said to the reporter:



"That the worst case of catarrh a man could have. I had pains over my eyes, and my eyes were watery. I had a dry cough every night. I was slot at my stomach the whole time. There was a continuous drepping of mucus in the hack of my throat. I used to wish I was cleak I want to Dra. Motory Wildman, and Blair, and I was the worst case that was there. After I had been under their treatment two weeks I was a new man. Before I went to them my memory was gone. I had pains in my chost, pains all over me, and I tell you I had he worst case of catarrh a man could have. But I am all yight now. worst case of categoria and state have completely right now.

"Doctors McCov, Wildman, and Slair have completely cured me. I am a well man."

Doctors McCoy, Wildman, and Slair furnish all medicines free, and their charges for treatment are so low that they are within the reach of all.

DOCTORS 5 East 626 street, near Grand Central Depet, 92 5th av. near 14th et. and Broadway, cer. 14th et. New York, and 187 Montagres atreet. Broeklyn, where all onrable cases or greated with process, 190 iive at a distance write for a symptom healt. A reas all mail to 5 Bast 45 et. Office heart—6 to 11 ft. 2 to 4 k M. 7 to 9 T. M. daily. Sandays 5 to 11 d. E. and 2 to 4 r. M.

ATHLETICS BY ARRITRATION.

A University Boat Race of the Future or icientific, Moral, and Friendly Principles, From Punch.

The crews were met together on the day fixed for the event in the council room of the combined universities barge moored at Putney. Fifteen of the athletes wore the usual training mufit, which contrasted strongly with the garb of the sixteenth—a complete suit of finnels. "To quote our ancestors. Why this thusness?" asked the Camford stroke as he recognized one of his own men in this strange appared.

thueness?" asked the Camford struks as he recognized one of his own men in this strange appared.

"Why not?" replied the other; "surely we are not going to pull in tweeds."

"We are not going to pull at all," explained the leader of the Oxbridge Eight, courteously!

I think we can manage the matter in a more satisfactory fashion. It was all very well in the nineties to race in real earnest, but now that we have reached the twentieth century our civilization teaches something better,"

"Cartainly!" returned the Camford Stroke;

"and I think we had better get at once to business. Who has the sworn information of our respective coaches?"

"I have," replied the Hon. Solicitor to the rival boating clubs; "and if you will allow me. I will produce them—or rather it, for the coaches have affirmed jointly."

All present bowing acquiescence, the man of law, putting on his spectacles, and opening a brief bar, produced a document, and read:

"It is our opinion that Oxbridge, as the heavier crew, has an advantage over Camford, which is only lessened, and certainly not entirely removed, by the better training of the latter. Moreover, the steering of the Oxbridge coxswain is infinitely preferable to the steering of his rival. The times of the various trials, too, have in every instance siven a distinct advantage to Oxbridge. Again, they have a better boat So, given fine weather, the result is a foregone conclusion. Oxbridge must win, although no doubt Camford would make a good fight for it, and come in a respectable second."

"I suppose we may add, barring accidents?"
"I suppose we may add, barring accidents?"
suggested the Camford stroke, withrather a
forced laugh.
"Sir!" exclaimed the honorable Solietor,
with some severity. In a company of gentiemen like those present, accidents always are
barred."

men like those present, accidents always are barred."

"Quite so." admitted the Camford champion,

"and I suppose our committee of the latest Senior Wrangler and the youngest Double First have conditions under which the race would have taken place?"

"Yes, sir, we have, and those conditions are all unfavorable to the success of Camford." was the ready reply.

"Then I think we have but one more thing to do—to give three hearty cheers for our opponents." said the Oxbridge Stroke, and a minute later the raiters rang with loud appliause.

"But why shouldn't we have rowed it out?" saked the gentleman in flannels—he was a Freshman—a little later. "Burely that would have been more satisfactory."

"Not at all," was the reply. "The plan is merely a survival of the fittest!" and his "Not at all." was the reply. "The plan is merely a survival of the fittest!" and his answer afforded general satisfaction.

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